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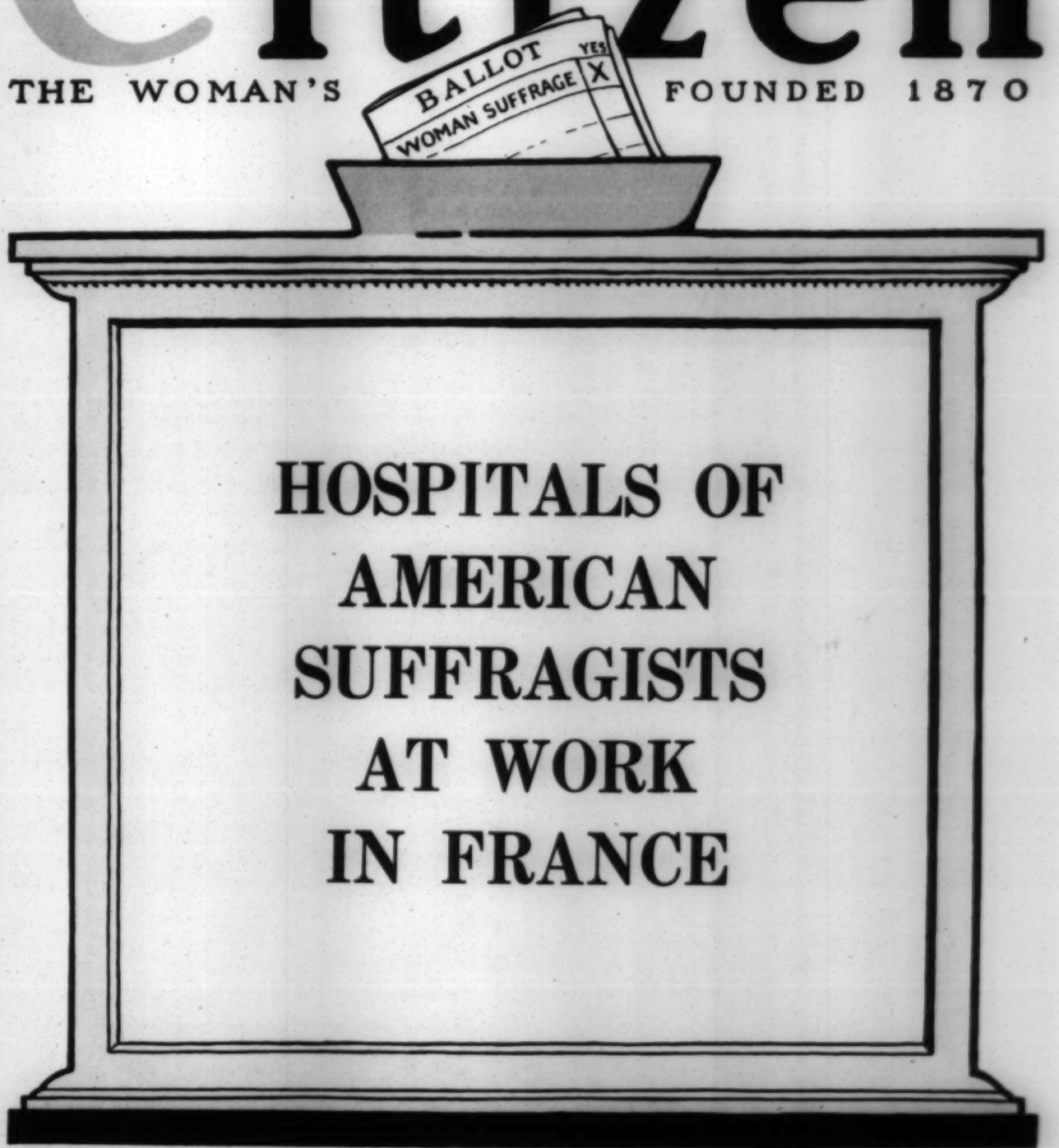
July 13, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S FOUNDED 1870



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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III JULY 13, 1918 No. 7

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

"MISS URSULA CLARK," who recently declared in our Correspondence Column, "the men don't read your magazine," stands corrected!

Mrs. Grace I. Bass, of Kansas City, writes in direct reply to this statement, "She is a bit too sure. My men read it; my husband particularly looks forward to its coming and reads it from cover to cover."

Through Senator Hiram Johnson's secretary we have received a note saying that the California Senator "has read the issues thus far received with a great deal of interest."

"I have just finished reading your issue of May 18," writes O. S. Campbell, of Montorville, Minnesota "and if it samples the rest, I want a whole year of it—and more, if I live to read it."

"It is interesting reading," testifies William G. Duggin, of Richardson Park, Delaware.

"My two sons read it from cover to cover," says Mrs. Catherine T. Kenny, of Nashville, Tenn.

"Both Mrs. Norton and myself are greatly pleased with the paper in its new form, and especially glad that in any change made we are not to lose the Blackwell editorials," says E. Q. Norton, of Mobile, Ala.

Congratulations come to us from J. F. Schindler, of New York, "on getting out so competent a paper. You have the right idea and the proper amount of energy sanely directed."

But perhaps the *Woman Citizen's* best service to its men readers is evidenced by the Congressional Record. Turn to its fairly solid pages and see how often they are enlivened by references to and quotations from the *Woman Citizen*.

With senators and representatives reading into the historic Record suffrage data and argument from our columns, with men readers from Delaware to California testifying to the interest of our pages, we are emboldened to believe that our state circulation chairmen will do well not to forget the men of their states as potential subscribers.

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2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota
3. Indiana	3. Indiana
4. Michigan	4. Iowa
5. Iowa	5. Michigan
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. New York	8. New York
9. Ohio	9. Massachusetts
10. Massachusetts	10. Ohio
11. Missouri, New Hampshire, Virginia	11. New Hampshire
12. Wisconsin	12. Missouri, Virginia
13. Alabama	13. Wisconsin
14. Texas	14. Alabama
15. Maryland	15. Texas
16. Pennsylvania	16. Maryland
17. Maine	17. Pennsylvania
18. Louisiana	18. Maine
19. Connecticut	19. Louisiana
20. West Virginia	20. Connecticut
21. South Carolina, Kentucky	21. West Virginia
22. Tennessee	22. South Carolina, Kentucky
23. Washington, D. C.	23. Tennessee
24. North Dakota	24. Washington, D. C., Arkansas
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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

July 13, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Amending the Amendment

ON July 2, Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, took the floor of the United States Senate to propose the following amendment to the resolution (H. J. Res. 200) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring upon women the right of suffrage:

"No person other than a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to vote for Senators and Representatives in Congress or for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States."

House Joint Resolution 200, as everybody knows, if he knows much, reads as follows in its main provision:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

In sending his amendment to the desk Senator Gore was at pains to say that he would not insist upon it "to the extent of delaying the consideration or passage of the original joint resolution." The intent of the amendment is, as Senator Gore pointed out, to "prevent unnaturalized aliens from voting for Senators and Representatives in Congress and for electors for President and Vice-President. I wish to say that there are eight states which permit that. They might elect the controlling factor in the House of Representatives and the Senate and the controlling number in the Electoral College."

South Dakota's legislators initiated a similar resolution under the recommendation of Governor Morbeck this spring, and this autumn South Dakota voters will pass on the question of requiring full citizenship as a basis of suffrage for both men and women.

The aim of such a measure as Senator Gore's is beyond question not only desirable, but necessary for the safeguarding of the Americanism in American institutions. As it can, however, be provided for in a separate resolution, Senator Gore's discrimination in stipulating that his anmendment is not to be pushed to the extent of delaying action on the Federal Suffrage Amendment is commendable. The urgent need of American democracy at this hour is standardization, and the keystone of that standardization in America, as President Wilson has pointed out, is the settlement of the woman suffrage question. With the settlement of that question a common ground of full citizenship as a basis for suffrage should be found for men and women without discrimination.

To the Women of America

From the National Council of Women of New Zealand

Dear Sisters:

IT is a happy omen for us that our first duty as a Council is to send a double greeting to the women of your mighty Federation, and the women of our own Motherland on the double triumph of the year.

We take it as the happiest augury of lasting unity of heart and hand between your Federation and our Empire that the same day which conferred citizenship on the women of Great Britain conferred on you the full promise of the same right at no distant date.

We beg you to believe that our congratulations on your nobly-won triumph are as heartfelt as those which we send to our sisters in Britain. The magnificent successes of the American women in Social organization, in intellectual development, and in philanthropic endeavor, have all been noted with admiration by the women of New Zealand, and we rejoice sincerely that this last and greatest proof of your country's trust is now all but within your grasp.

At no time could your triumph have aroused more enthusiasm in Great and Greater Britain than now, when the entry of your great country may turn the balance of war towards the end of all tyranny and of all battle-craft.

As your men and ours present to-day one living wall, firm as a rock against all that would destroy the genius of civilization and freedom, so it has happily come to pass that free women clasp hands across the Atlantic, arrayed as firmly against all that threatens the sanctity of health and home and hinders the coming of the mighty Commonwealth of Christian nations we discern in days to be.

Between the women of America and of Britain is the unforgotten bond of Anglo-Saxon kinship; to that is now added the mightier bond of one high charge and one high purpose—the uplifting of all women, and the welfare of all the earth.

Accept then these cordial greetings from the remotest of British States as a token that the hearts of all British women rejoice with you.

We are,

Yours cordially,

(Signed) K. W. SHAPPARIL, President.

C. K. HENDERSON, Hon. Secretary.

The Handwriting on the Wall

IT is not often that the politics of one state furnish interest or profit to other states. A possible exception arises in New York.

A man named Elon Brown has served as Senator for many years in the New York legislature. The Browns, Blacks, Jones, and Smiths come and go in the politics of all states and one more, in or out, is a fact of no import, but Elon Brown is a type which few states have not known and regretted. His is a type which women should recognize and understand.

Elon Brown has announced that he will not stand for re-election, whereupon the Press finds cause for much comment and citizens for much reflection.

Elon Brown has been Majority Leader in the Senate for some years and has wielded the enormous influence which such positions always carry.

For years he led the opposition to woman suffrage. In 1915 and 1917, state amendments were submitted in spite of his opposition. In 1917 the Committee on War Measures, of which he was chairman, introduced a bill which provided for the suspension of all labor laws affecting men, women and children, during the period of the war. Women traveled to Albany in great numbers to oppose the measure, but Elon Brown whipped it through, despite the fact that Great Britain warned this nation against the effect of breaking down the safeguards which protect the labor of women and children. Fortunately Governor Whitman, of broader vision, vetoed the bill, but in 1918 Senator Brown reintroduced the same bill. Meanwhile, the women of New York received the vote in November, 1917, and when women poured in their protests again it was as potential voters, and the Legislature did not pass the bill.

Senator Brown successfully opposed the bill to protect girls in the messenger service in the matter of age and hours and succeeded in so amending it as to make it apply only in cities of the first and second class, instead of in all cities and towns.

AGAIN he blocked the elevator bill so that it never came to vote. This bill was introduced at the suggestion of the State Industrial Commission and would have prohibited employment of girls under twenty-one years in the elevator service and would have restricted the hours of their work. Because it was not passed, many girls, authorities say, are working all night long and some for fifteen continuous hours.

Senator Brown, as Majority Leader, led the fight in the Senate against the minimum wage bill, which aimed to protect the lives and morals of women and girls by the increase of wages to a standard which would make decent and healthful living possible.

Now, when Mr. Brown sees fit to retire, all the leaders and followers of humane, progressive movements rejoice. Among those who have frankly said so are:

American Institute for Social Service,
Child Labor Committee of New York State,
Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America,
Consumers' League of New York State,
Girls' Friendly Society of Central New York,
New York Association for Women Workers,
North Eastern Field Committee of Young Women's Christian Association,
The New York State Woman Suffrage Party, the New York Auxiliary of the National American Women Suffrage Association.

ONE would naturally take it for granted that all good, intelligent, high-minded people, without exception, would rejoice also that this leader of the opposition to everything women want for the protection of the home and the school, the mothers and the children, was about to retire. Yet certain newspapers, of opposite politics to Mr. Brown's, newspapers which would not admit their opposition to every detail of women's interests, loudly bewail his departure. The New York *Times*, still grouchy over the adoption of woman suffrage in New York, delivers itself of the following editorial comment:

"From his return to the Senate in 1913 he has shown so uniformly and brilliantly his pre-eminent and profound comprehension of parliamentary law, the processes of legislation, the needs and resources of the state, he has studied so attentively the annual legion of bills, that he has come to occupy a place apart.

"He is an expert, curiously indifferent to the effect of his official action upon his political fortunes. He is not only the Republican leader of the Senate. He is the leader of the whole Senate, the wisest, most experienced head in it. *Princeps Senatus*. He has definite principles. He hasn't let himself be charmed by the persuasions or bulldozed by the threats of the sodalities of enthusiasts, the associations of fanatics, the little troops and loud minorities by which our Legislatures and Congresses are so largely bossed. If he had been as swift to let 'movements' move him as are most of the political tribe, he would have louted low to prohibition and woman suffrage. He would have patted on the back every project of the coteries of Busybodydom. Hurrah for 'reform'! Everything in our polity that is old is foolish and wicked. Every innovation is blessed. Hide the wink in your eye. Not principles, but votes! So, many or most politicians. Mr. Brown is of another school. He is a 'reactionary.' That is a word of honorable note, a distinction."

THE New York *Sun*, throwing sweet-smelling bouquets to Mr. Brown, declares that "he cannot be allowed to go so easily. It is to be very sincerely hoped that Senator Brown may reconsider his decision."

This expression of admiration and confidence in the man who has never been known to serve any but machine measures of the stand-pat kind, what does it mean? Why should newspapers of opposite political faith find him so necessary to the welfare of New York, while the *Tribune* of his own party declares that "he has been a liability to his party and a hindrance . . . and that the public will be better off without him in office."

One need not search far for the explanation. There is a job to be done, a vote to be driven through the Senate, and an experi-

enced, trusty hand at the whip will go a long way toward accomplishing it. That something is to send the Federal Prohibition Amendment to referendum in some form. The woman vote, the untried, untested vote of a possible million and a half of women, what will it do? No one knows; therefore, keep it ignorant of the plan so far as possible. Keep Prohibition out of sight and the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the background. Talk of other issues. Get the women to divide on candidates in each party. Keep them talking about men in order that they may forget measures. It is a scheme which has enabled machines to work wonders with men. Can it be depended upon to dupe women?

So the advocates of the job to be done long for Senator Brown with his long blackjack which has cracked many a reform measure to defeat in past years.

That is the story for all the women of the Nation to learn. Some Brown, or Jones, or Smith, will occupy the same position in every state, but in many the women will have no vote to support the measures these leaders will oppose, therefore they will have a free field. Mr. Brown sees the handwriting on the wall and knows that the day for such as he is gone and therefore voluntarily retires. Those who regret the coming of woman suffrage regret the departure of Mr. Brown, and *vice versa*.

The *Woman Citizen* warns women to be on guard, to be watchful of political slight-of-hand performances. Voting is not merely giving "consent of the governed," it is guarding the nation against tricks.

The Suffrage Amendment of All Free Peoples

IT is not merely our Fourth of July which has become "the independence day of all the free peoples of the earth." It is our ideals of government which are becoming international. It is, among other things, the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which has become a test question of woman's political freedom the world over.

Europe is receptive to all things American as never before. Witness Paris renaming the Avenue Trocadero for the President of the United States. Witness Mr. Wells's "In the Fourth Year" where Mr. Wilson's expressions about the war aims of the Allies are quoted as the greatest contribution to the world's understanding of the allied cause. "The Americanization of the war," Mr. Wells hails with applause. This from Wells, who has been wont to find American habits food for jest. An indication of how far Mr. Wilson's frank acknowledgment of suffrage for women as a part of the democracy for which the world is fighting has carried was shown by the attention given his reply to the memorial of the women of Europe at a recent meeting in Paris of the Socialist group in Parliament. At this meeting it was decided to ask for the appointment of a committee of Parliament to consider and report upon the question of universal suffrage for France.

Last week the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company received an order from G. P. Putnam's Sons for a number of copies of Mrs. Catt's book, "Women Suffrage by Federal Constitutional Amendment," explaining that "these books are part of an order for export to South America, the books being donated by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, one copy of each being sent to a National Library in Lima, Santiago, Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo."

It begins to seem as if the national enfranchisement of American women is of vital concern to all the world as one of the expressions of the Americanization of international aims. Isn't it about time that the United States Senate began to comprehend this, "Americanization" which the rest of the world holds so dear?

Hungarian Women Want Votes

PREMIER WEKERLE of Hungary is again determined to introduce a woman suffrage clause into the Hungarian Electoral reforms bill. His ministry previously suffered from its determination to favor equal franchise measures, but the Premier is evidently supported in his effort by the wishes of Hungarian women. According to a Budapest telegram printed in the Dutch newspapers of July 8, the Premier made a public promise to a deputation of women to do all in his power to promote suffrage for their sex in the Hungarian monarchy.

With the Editors

WHEN the President puts the appeal for extension of the suffrage to women in the category of war aims of the United States, as he practically does, it must be a hardy Senator, especially of his own party, who resists it.—*Post*, Charleston, S. C.

THE public is still interested in getting from Baird an answer to the question: "Why, in the face of your public pledge to stand by the President's war program, are you doing everything in your power to defeat the woman suffrage amendment, which is one of the important items in the program that you vowed you would help carry out when Governor Edge appointed you to the Senate vacancy?"—*Times*, Trenton, N. J.

NOTWITHSTANDING the earnest support received from President Wilson, a little group of reactionary Democrats in the Senate has been able to hold up the Federal amendment providing for woman suffrage.

Because a large number of Democrats in the Senate—members of the President's own party, men who like to call themselves Democrats, but who have failed to catch the spirit of true democracy—because these men have refused to act like genuine democrats the friends of woman suffrage have been fearful of bringing the measure to a vote in the Senate.

Woman suffrage is an essential part of democracy. There is only a partial democracy where only a part of the people have a voice in the selection of officials or the making of laws. President Wilson recognizes these facts, although many of the leading members of his party occupying seats in the United States Senate are of the opinion that only a portion of the people are entitled to enjoy the blessings of democracy.—*Tribune*, Los Angeles, Cal.

With the Suffrage Hospitals In the French War Zone

A MOVABLE HOSPITAL READY TO START

THE story Mrs. Raymond Brown has brought back from France is a thrilling one, and one which ought to gladden every suffragist and make proud the heart of every American woman, suffragist, or not. For it is the same kind of story that is filling the United States with pride in her boys in France. A steadily growing record of honest work and modest merit and splendid recognition of services bravely done.

It is also in miniature, the history of women's changed status in war time.

The Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., were offered to the French Government in the summer of 1917. They were accepted with the wonderful courtesy and appreciation of the French. But it was only after interminable delays that the first unit reached France early in March this year before the first great German offensive began. They had been designated to the town of Guiscard, but this was taken over by the British at about that time and the unit was shut out, as under new English rulings no civilian relief was allowed inside the British war zones. Next the unit was about to be despatched to Vic-sur-Aisnes, when the tide of battle swept Vic-sur-Aisnes out of the Allies' hands.

The German drive found a staff of 12 women, doctors, nurses and aides, in an army camion en route for a military hospital near the front lines which was evacuated while they were on the way to it. Thus they were sidetracked to a great military hospital, where they made an unexpected arrival at nightfall. The surgeons expecting a medical staff, were astonished beyond words to find no one but women.

"Women surgeons!" they roared derisively. "Think of sending women as military surgeons!" Woman doctors were still disregarded in France as in the United States, as they had been at first in Great Britain. That was in March—vous savez—. In June this is what Dr. Olga Povitzky wrote Mrs. Raymond Brown, then in Paris. "Our women have been on duty 24 hours at a stretch in the last drive. Dr. Finley is assisting Dr. Picot, the great French fracture surgeon, who lets her do a great deal of independent work in the operating room and wards. Dr. Sholly assists another surgeon and has charge of his post-operative wards. The same is true of Dr. Mary Edward, who assists a third surgeon. The work of Miss McKee and the aides under her is highly commended by all."

IN three months, the women of the hospitals which belong to the National American Woman Suffrage Association had justified, not only themselves and the association backing them, but the case of the professional woman for military hospital work.

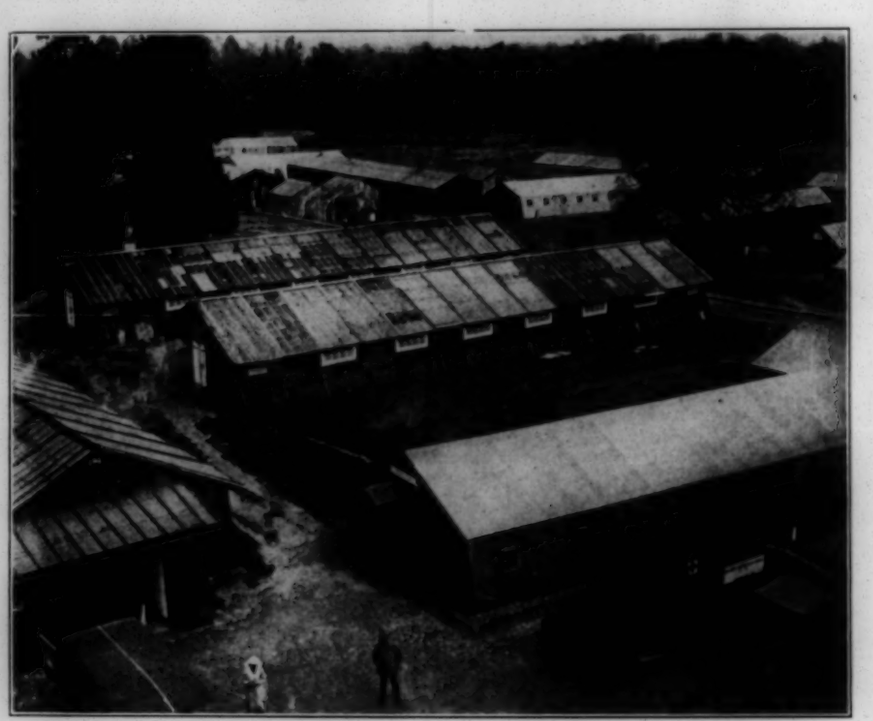
But to go a long way back to that first lonesome night when the staff was dropped down, as it were from the skies, upon a military hospital which wasn't sure it wanted them.

They were put to sleep in a great salon in what had once been a chateau rivalling Versailles. They could look up, up and watch gay little cupids painted on the ceiling—and softly tapestried walls and think of these things as the kind of environment men thought suited to women before the war game proved women for what they are—human beings, sharing and bearing the world's burdens.

For one day of idleness they served a kind of test of whether they would do or not. Then the war itself settled their fate for them as it has been settling the fate of women everywhere. Wounded men began coming in so fast that there was no longer any time to think of men people or women people, just of human needs.

In the first 36 hours of this rush 650 cases were evacuated. The American staff stopped at nothing. They did the hardest work, the roughest work, undressing men with the mud of the trenches still on them and getting them ready for operations.

Doctors worked like nurses with no fussing over dignities and nurses worked like orderlies with the help of priests. They just made themselves essential to that military hospital.



OUTSIDE THE BARRACKS WHERE WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS' UNIT WORKS

IN A PARK RESEMBLING VERSAILLES HOSPITAL TENTS STAND CLOSE TOGETHER

ON the sixth of June Miss Marie Lopez wrote Mrs. Brown, who had left for Paris: "These have been strenuous days with us. Had you remained one day longer you would have found yourself in the midst of the horrors of war, the aftermath, the anti-climax of the battle spirit.

"We have been working at white heat day and night getting a little rest when we could. We have the preparation ward, aside from the tent, and no sooner are the beds vacated than they are refilled."

"We are now, the doctors, I mean, doing regular military surgery," reported Dr. Finley in May, "with positions equal to those of French Army surgeons. The *Chef de Fractures* is already giving me major operations. . . . I have a French Army doctor, who does not do surgery, to help me and I find the work, though arduous, most profitable. . . . We have an American équipe of nurses at last working very hard, really doing more than they ought, but every one is overworking. Their work is fine and I am proud of them."

On June 10, after the great drive, Dr. Finley wrote again:

"I have just finished nineteen hours in the operating room, assisting the *Chef de Fractures* of the Third Army Division. . . . The news is bad today but our women are steady. We are all working under such extreme pressure just now that it is impossible to get together for a unit meeting, but talking to them separately, I find not one who wishes to leave for a safer place or easier work. It makes me very proud of our American women."

THIS is the usual story. At another time Dr. Finley reported that she had just put in about twenty hours in the operating room and the aides were there still. Again, "We are very busy. Hospitals nearer the front are being evacuated here and we are also getting men direct from the field. There were 25 operations last night, besides other cases. . . . Dr. Sholly operated until three this morning and our nurses were up even later."

Dr. Sholly sends word, "I have been operating for sixteen out of the last twenty hours. The wounds are the most serious we have had."

In this hospital are four of the women doctors: Doctors Finley, Sholly, Edward and Povitzky, with eight nurses and aides. Among them are Miss McKee, the head nurse; Miss Marple, Miss Wilbur, Miss Lopez, Miss Eastham, Miss Lanz and Mary Brown.

Dr. Olga Povitzky, a bacteriologist, who received her training in the Health Department of the City of New York, has taken special work in study of gas gangrene in Paris in order to manage a laboratory of the hospital.

"It is necessary for us to have our laboratory in the French military hospital," Dr. Povitzky has just reported to Mrs. Brown. "Dr. Picot is very anxious to have me work with him. He gave me a letter to Dr. Tessier, the best known authority on war bacteriology. He wants me to get from him the most important points on this particular branch of bacteriology. I am certainly highly flattered with the confidence this highly critical gentleman bestows on an American woman bacteriologist. And what a splendid opportunity to make good!"

INSIDE THE BARRACKS—A FRACTURE WARD

NURSES OF THE WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS, U. S. A.

THE military unit of the suffrage hospitals is in the Compiégne district. It is on one of the routes which German air planes take when they go to bombard Paris. The Chateau stands on an exposed hill, open to the sky, and the American women are lodged in the high French roof. Over their heads travel the dreadful bomb-throwing machines which these doctors and nurses know will spare no hospitals. Yet when the time came to sign up for a new six-months contract with the National Suffrage hospitals, not one nurse thought of faltering.

It is not in courage and skill alone that this unit has made its record. When Mrs. Brown arrived at Chateau Ognon, she found the nurses and doctors shampooing each other's hair, blacking each other's boots and darning each other's stockings for francs which they put in a common purse. For what?—To buy delicacies for their patients. One of her first requests after she returned to America was for a special fund for a simple diet kitchen so that wounded poilus may have hot chocolate and fresh fruit or any other little extra luxury they need.*

Such is the personnel of the women's military unit serving in a base hospital of 1,000 beds, in the fighting zone of France.

But not all the service and sacrifice is in the military équipe. While the military unit was requisitioned by the French Service de Santé for the wounded, another set of war victims is being cared for in Southern France by the rest of the Women's Oversea Hospitals' staff. These are the pitiful refugees—fugitives from their own villages, of which there are 10,000 in the Department of Landes alone. The medical work for this entire group is to be put into the hands of the second division of the suffrage hospital force at Labouheyre. This now includes a small hospital built by German prisoners in the grounds of the Mayor of the town, whose story has been told at length in the pages

(*Continued on page 132*)

* Such a diet kitchen under the care of Miss Alice Finley is now on the way to Ognon.

A Letter to Pr

From a Corporal in

To Our Commander-in-Chief, Woodrow Wilson:

I'M elected to write you a letter, though I know I'm not much as a scribe.
Out here we're "four of a kind," Sir—just soldiers—you know the whole tribe—
My Bunkie went home from the trenches, all battered and bunged up and bent,
And climbed right up to the Senate to see how law-makin' went.

And Bunkie just sweated and sizzled—he got so eternally mad
A hearin' them old fellows gabble 'bout women—and what they had,
And hadn't, a right to ask for—and expect that they would get
So he mailed back to us the "Record"— and, whoopee! we're swearin' yet!

We had a company caucus and they told me to sail right in
And "represent" the manhood—*(instead of some piles of "tin")*
And ask you to wipe from our country this last and meanest shame
Of badgerin' our own women in the Senate's latest game.

And we hope you will jump right in, Sir, and deal with women fair,
So we who are left in the trenches can feel we are on the square
When we talk out here of our country, "the great democracy!"
(Where the best half of the people is fighting still to be free!)

IT makes me feel kind of rotten, and eye can't meet with eye
When we try to explain to the British—and tell that kind of a lie,
For they ask, "What's gone wrong with your women? Are all *of them bad and low?*
If not, what on earth is the reason a "Democracy" treats them so?

"Are they worse than the men? Are they vicious? Ain't they got no sense—nor grit?"
Then they point to the Red Cross nurses—And how can we answer it?
So the boys out here just asked me to put it up to you
To lead that *fight for freedom—and see that they put it through.*

Did you ever visit the Senate to size up the type of man
Who denies to women the ballot simply because he can?
Did you hear the filibuster of those men in sneering tones
As they sought to browbeat women in reply to A. A. Jones?

Who mildly had asserted that "democracy," now and then,
Should be applied to women as well as to all the men?
Were you thrilled with pride and pleasure to know that states still send
Such men to the U. S. Senate, our mothers' rights to defend?

I'M only a Nutmeg soldier, whose
But here, as I lie in the trenches,
For he and his kind are Huns, Sir—
By accident, in their stupid veins—

They must go from the halls of Con
To the junk-heap of bad ideals, the
Blind to the sense of justice, blind to
They are of the Kaiser's henchmen

Watchful waitin's all right in its pla
They waited and watched Ollie Jam
Waitin's poor grub fer t'live on—(
And women's been watchin' and

sident Wilson

uffrage Trenches

Underwood and Underwood

"STATES RIGHTS" makes a good dodgin' basis for those who must hide or retreat
But it don't fool the boys in the trenches—nor our mothers who don't know defeat
So, it's time (and we all agree, Sir) to take off your coat and just fight
As you asked us to do, out here, Sir, with all of your strength and might.

For America, *not for the "States," Sir (who cares over here for that dope!)*
And that "chivalry" stuff that they talk, Sir—we see it for just plain soft soap.
And that cynic dislodged from the Bay State with his leer and his curls and his smirk
When I see him sneer at the ladies, my only desire is a dirk

An' the freedom to use it right spry, Sir, on him an' his impudent kind.
He's outlived his time and his welcome (with that sort of picayune mind.)
I don't care how much he has "learned," Sir, it's the kind of a mental machine
That needs to be took to repair shops, remade, and turned out fresh an' clean.

Then the others (God save the Senate) those others who stand by their kind
Elected by Germans and liquor—the Germans they have to mind.
But if you'd come out in your gas mask, and start an attack with your might
You'll find that real men everywhere, Sir, will back you right up in the fight.

WE'LL fight with all that's in us for justice to all mankind,
But it takes our nerve, and riles us, to know that such men, behind
Can bully and flout our women who ask but their honest due—
So we're asking, Woodrow Wilson, for another blast from you!

A blast that shall shake foundations and stir the souls of men
Till they see their petty meanness for what it is again,
Till they realize, once and forever, that woman is half the race,
To retard whose rights and progress is to take up the Kaiser's pace;

Is to fall in step with the Boches—denying humanity's right—
So we're looking to you, Woodrow Wilson, we're looking to you to fight!
We came when you asked us, gladly, you called us and we've come,
Now, we're calling to you (from the trenches) to stand by our women at home!

All that thinkin' that comes out of books, Sir, ain't as clear and as rapid an' free
As what we get fightin' the Germans—You can take that from Bunkie an' me—
An' every man's Bunkie I know, Sir, if he's worth space to sit out of hell,
Has told me to sign up for him, Sir, for he'd have the same yarn to tell.

So the boys out here just asked me to put it up to you
To lead that fight for freedom. *Good bye, Sir, now I'm through*

God bless her, is dead.
k at my Senator's head.
r what blood may flow,
nd their kind must go.

with the rest of their kind—
those who are blind.
n of right,
eve that might is right.

t women's been fed up on that;
' Weeks an' Simmons, stand pat.
extra fillin' fer snacks)—
e totin' their own and our packs.

Women for a Patriotic Vote

Both Republican and Democratic Conventions in South Dakota have passed strong resolutions endorsing Woman Suffrage Amendments, State and Federal

"THE completion of democracy at home may depend upon your patriotism when the vote on the Susan B. Anthony Amendment is taken."

This was the message sent Senator Penrose by the suffragists of Pennsylvania. Probably the shortest message ever sent Senator Penrose concerning a momentous measure, is the way the press refers to it.

In a telegram to Senators Knox and Penrose, the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, called attention to the fact that the association represents 150,000 enrolled members, and added:

"Favorable action is urged upon you because the passage of the measure is necessary to the success of America's war program, and in justice to the women of Pennsylvania who deserve the same recognition that has been accorded the women of other great states and which has been given to six million women in England. The submission of the suffrage question to the voters of Pennsylvania in 1915 showed that 46.3 per cent. of the voters approved of enfranchising the women, and the spread of the sentiment is such that it is clearly your duty to vote favorably upon the measure."

The part the women of Pennsylvania have taken in war service was brought out in a letter from the Pittsburgh Suffrage Association to Senator Knox prior to the expected vote in the Senate, June 26. The letter read in part:

"Concerning Pennsylvania in particular and the war work women are doing, may we not mention the parade of the women war workers in the Pittsburgh district which featured the third Liberty Loan campaign? According to newspaper estimates there were aprpoximately 40,000 women in line, including those working in plants making war materials, Red Cross workers, war savings stamp campaigners, Liberty Loan workers and women of the various divisions of the women's committee, council of national defense. Of course, these women were only a comparatively small representative proportion of those actively engaged in patriotic work. Later, the newspapers estimated, during the Red Cross campaign, that a similar number of women demonstrated by another parade the thousands engaged in this work of mercy.

"In connection with the last Liberty Loan campaign we are glad to bring to your attention the fact that the women of your state, Pennsylvania, raised nearly $136,000,000, those of Allegheny county raising $37,000,000, more than double their quota, and those of Philadelphia exceeding $50,000,000.

"Will you not advise us what stand you will take?

"We feel it inevitable—and many of the far-seeing men of the country have expressed the same view to us—that the women of the United States will be enfranchised. As Pennsylvania women, we hope that when the record of the completion of democracy is written it will not have our Pennsylvania senators recorded as opposed to a justice which parallels all that upon which our republic is based."

DURING the recent "drive" for the Amendment, Tennessee suffragists worked with a will, characteristic of the old Volunteer State. The board members of the Tennessee Suffrage Association, under the able leadership of Mrs. Leslie Warner, president, went out into the towns and counties of the state daily, by motor, trolley and train, holding mass-meetings, speaking before organizations of all kinds—Red Cross chapters, Council of Defense meetings, War Conferences, church, civic, literary, political and philanthropic clubs, securing protests, resolutions and getting petitions signed. They bombarded their senators with these, as well as scores of telegrams, letters and favorable editorials from daily papers, sending a long list to be read, into the Congressional records, until the Tennessee Senators could not fail to hear the strong, insistent voice of Tennessee citizens' appeal to intrust Tennessee's womanhood with the ballot.

A Governor's Opinion

"I TAKE pleasure in stating that I am heartily in favor of the proposed suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. For several years I have favored equal suffrage. Developments in the great world war have, in my opinion, strongly emphasized both the justice and the necessity of votes for our splendid women. Equal rights to all is a mockery unless it includes our women."

F. D. GARDNER,
Governor of Missouri.

THE AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION in annual convention at Cleveland in May urged the passage of the Federal Amendment in the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a message be sent from the American Nurses' Association and the National League of Nursing Education to the President of the United States, urging him to use his powers of leadership in behalf of the women of the country, by bringing the members of the national legislature to a realization that a democracy cannot consistently discriminate between the man and woman citizen, and asking him to see that the right to vote is granted to women."

THE St. Louis City Democratic Central Committee has joined the large number of Democratic organizations supporting the Federal Amendment and urging its immediate passage. The committee also endorsed ratification of the Amendment by the legislature of Missouri in 1919. The Missouri Senators, James A. Reed and Xenophon P. Wilfley, both Democrats, were informed of the action.

THAT the National Optical Association can see straight on woman suffrage was shown by the resolution adopted at its convention in St. Paul on June 20. The resolution read:

"Resolved, that the members of the American Optical Association in Convention assembled at St. Paul, go on record as endorsing the cause of Women's Suffrage, and be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States."

With the Suffrage Hospitals

(*Continued from page* 129)

of *The Woman Citizen*, and a dispensary service for nearby villages. This will be increased to a regional hospital for the department under the charge of the Women's Oversea Hospitals. It will have flying units for dispensary work.

Dr. Mabel Seagrave, of Seattle, Wash., one of the latest surgeons to leave America, will have charge of nose and throat work of which there is much to be done among the children in the refugee villages, and Dr. Sophie Nevin, the dentist, now on the spot, has already a huge practice.

Mrs. Brown reports finding 35 patients waiting in Dr. Nevin's ante room when she went to see her. Dr. Nevin is probably the first military woman dentist, having had the unique experience of caring for soldiers in the United States army. When she landed in Bordeaux she found that her utensils had been sidetracked. In the meantime, an American regiment quartered within reasonable distance of the unit had an equipment and no dentist. So Dr. Nevin was borrowed and has been doing such fine work for the American regiment that the commanding officer of the army camp has requested that she give regularly three days a week to the American soldiers.

Mrs. Brown saved her grand coup until the last.

Owing to the increasing need for care of gas patients the French Government has asked for a new unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., for first aid work at the front for gas victims. Mrs. Brown's return is for the special purpose of selecting the personnel for a 300 bed hospital for gas patients, the hospital to be given by the French government, and a daily maintenance to be paid by them for each patient. A staff of, at least, fifty members will be needed for this new hospital which will be a mobile unit. The gas treatment is simple, and can be quickly taught to nurses and doctors at Paris. But as gas hospitals must follow the movements of the army and keep as near the front lines as possible, where the patients can be rushed to them for help, they are posts full of danger.

Mrs. Brown reported that the Chateau Ognon unit would cost about $15,000 for the year. The Labouheyre increased unit will cost about $100,000 for a year's upkeep, funds for which are already generously subscribed by the Women's Apparel Unit, business women of the garment trades.

The new gas unit is estimated to cost $75,000 for the year's work. This will not exceed the fund asked for by the National American Woman Suffrage Association for its hospital work in France.

As Mrs. Brown gave her report to the Executive Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and to the Central Committee for the hospitals, every person present lifted her head with a renewed sense of pride in the splendid attainments of the women who are representing the suffragists of America in active service at the war front.

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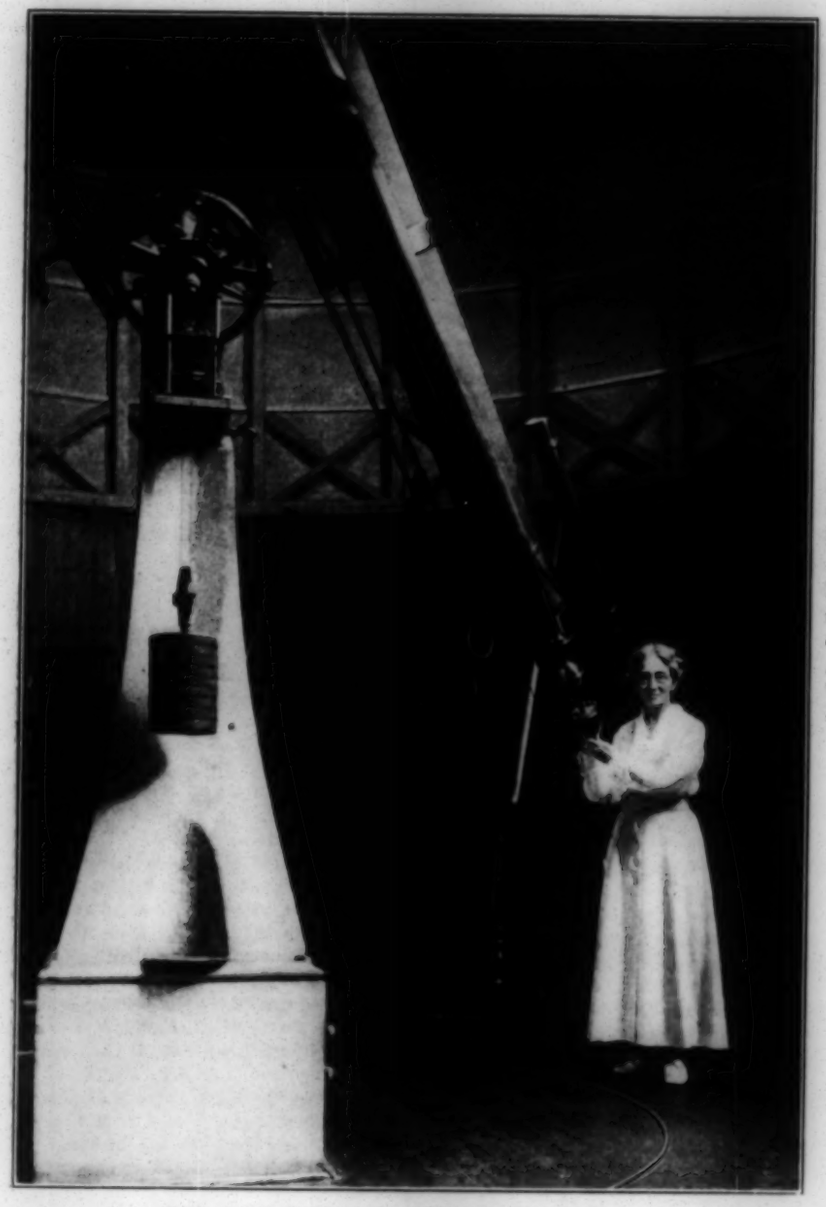
Ambassadress of Women



Professor Caroline Furness, of the Department of Astronomy, Vassar College

THE SMALL WOMAN AND THE GREAT TELESCOPE

THE professorship of astronomy in Vassar stands to every woman as a symbol of one of the doors through which women have come through to new successes. It was here that Maria Mitchell made her brilliant record as an advanced scientist and broke down some male defenses against the higher education of women.

In all this stir about new opportunities for women, the world of to-day is inclined to forget those who with all the tides setting dead against them made their own opportunities.

When girls are trotting about in Government uniforms, who remembers that Maria Mitchell was in the Coast Survey long before she began inventing comets to blaze her name across the heavens?

Her father, who earned the fabulous salary of $100 a year in the United States Coast Survey in addition to $2 a week for teaching school, believing that girls should have the same chance for an education as boys, taught his small daughter, Maria, what he knew about navigation, as well as coast surveying until she was able to take her place as his assistant.

It was in October, 1847, that she discovered the comet that bears her name, and for the discovery of which she received the gold medal from Frederick VI of Denmark.

In spite of the fact that newspapers were full of comments about "Miss Mitchell's Comet," she kept on as librarian in Nantucket, compiling the Nautical Almanac every year and writing for scientific periodicals.

In 1857 she went to England, and was made much of by Sir John Hershel and Alexander von Humboldt.

When Vassar College was opened in 1865, Maria Mitchell was given the Chair of Astronomy. For another score of years she lived in Vassar's observatory, a person of austere habits, and great industry. In 1888, when she was 70, she resigned her post, and died in 1889.

"TO the women of Japan," reads a letter of introduction which Professor Caroline E. Furness, present head of the Department of Astronomy, Vassar College, will carry with her to Japan this summer. This letter is sent from the millions of women of the National Council of Women through its president, Mrs. Philip Moore, and it will be delivered to the Women's Patriotic League of Japan, which Dr. Iyenaga says is the most important women's organization in that country. This is not by any means the only credential Miss Furness will carry. The Council of Women represents an old established institution in America, which was effective for service in the piping times of peace. The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, of which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is chairman, speaks with the voice of women mobilized for service in war. It, too, will send a greeting to America's allies, the women of Japan, by Miss Furness. American women as citizens, will speak through Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

PROFESSOR FURNESS will carry from the National Organization of Public Health Nursing in which Miss Lilian Wald of the Henry Street Settlement is deeply interested, with Miss Ella Crandall as spokesman, not only a friendly word to the women of Japan, but also a portfolio of information concerning public health work in this country. Professor Furness is to use this material with its charts and photographs to explain American collective methods of health protection.

The American Collegiate Alumnae hopes also to stimulate a branch in Japan, having many colleagues in that country among Japanese women students who have been graduated from all the women's colleges of America. In Canada there is a branch of the American Collegiate Alumnae and it is expected that Japan will follow the sisterly example of Canada. To this end the president of the American Collegiate Alumnae, Dean Lois Mathews of Wisconsin, sends special greetings by their ambassadress who is not only representative of the College Alumnae but of the woman educator in the woman's college. These are only a few of the messages borne by Professor Furness as ambassadress at large from women of America to women of Japan. Alma Mater has bidden her godspeed with messages from the Vassar Alumnae of which Miss Helen Kenyon is president and from the Vassar undergraduate body to all girl college students in Japan. Among the graduates of Vassar in Japan are Princess Oyama, Baroness Uriu, Nabe Amagasu and Koto Yamada. To this last the Poughkeepsie High School adds a cordial second.

The National Association of Principals of Secondary Schools have shown their desire to cooperate in spreading the study of internationalism in the High Schools of the United States. The president of this association, Dr. W. D. Lewis, principal of the William Penn High School for Girls, in Philadelphia, has expressed great interest in the project. In the beginning, it will take the form of an exchange of letters between High School pupils in the United States and Japan.

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A. S. B.'s Page

Suffrage and Piety

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD is a "free thinker" in religious matters. Her reminiscences, now appearing, recall the great displeasure that her once famous novel, "Robert Elsmere," gave to all the orthodox religious world; and she tells us how Mr. Gladstone remonstrated with her, white with wrath.

An effort has lately been made to stir up prejudice against woman suffrage at the South by recalling to public attention Elizabeth Cady Stanton's almost forgotten book, "The Woman's Bible." Mrs. Stanton's theological views were much the same as Mrs. Ward's. Our anti-suffrage friends, true to their habit of insisting upon a double standard of ethics, one for themselves and another for their opponents, would never admit that the anti-suffrage movement ought to be branded as irreligious because of Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Yet, the Anti-Suffrage Association never disclaimed responsibility for "Robert Elsmere," while the National American Woman Suffrage Association did adopt a resolution that it had no responsibility for "The Woman's Bible."

The plain fact is that both the suffrage movement and the anti-suffrage movement have included prominent men and women of every shade of religious opinion, from Roman Catholics to agnostics. There is no more cause for singling out Mrs. Stanton's views as typical than those of the pious Quaker preacher, Lucretia Mott, or the eloquent Methodist preacher, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

The practical question is whether woman suffrage has tended to good or evil, in the places where it prevails. After more than forty years' experience of municipal woman suffrage in England, the solid vote of the Bishops and Archbishops in Parliament was cast in favor of the recent bill which gave women the Parliamentary vote; and in our own enfranchised States, an overwhelming majority of the ministers of all denominations agree that equal suffrage has been a good thing. There is also the indisputable fact that all the liquor and vice interests are arrayed against the suffrage cause. It is only the most reactionary and short-sighted brand of piety that can wish to line itself up with these.

Wanted, All Around Loyalty

ALREADY the political pot is beginning to boil. We are told by many politicians that in the coming fall elections there should be but one issue—the "Americanism" of the candidates.

We have a mighty war upon our hands, a war upon the issue of which hangs the destiny of the world. It is imperative that every candidate should be a man or woman of staunch loyalty. But it is equally important that this should be an all-around loyalty, which can be trusted to defend the country not only against the foe in front, but against the enemies in the rear.

According to tradition, there was many years ago a group of Harvard students who had more appetite than honesty. When they wanted a chicken supper, they used to divide their forces. Part of them would take their stand in the evening in front of some farm house, and sing college songs. When they had drawn all the family to the front door to listen, the others would go through the chicken-house at the back and help themselves to a few fat fowls. Some politicians with a most unsavory record for plundering the people are now singing the "Star Spangled Banner" vociferously for the express purpose of diverting attention from their plans to skin the public. The women should keep an eye upon them. A German spy or an American profiteer can sing "America" as loudly as a true patriot.

In the early days of equal suffrage in New Zealand, crooked politicians and scaly persons in general were much annoyed because the women's vote was governed mostly by the character and record of the candidates. In a letter to the newspapers, one man complained bitterly of this unreasonable feminine tendency. He said:

"If a man is an incomparable financier, and a country whose finances are terribly tangled can employ him, it ought not to matter that he once stole a horse."

But the women persisted in thinking that a man who had once stolen a horse might steal the contents of a treasury.

THE battle between corrupt politics and the public weal goes on night and day. It no more lets up in war time than does the struggle for profits. In fact, it grows keener and more dangerous in war time, because of the greater opportunities to put something over on the people while they are looking another way. Truly patriotic men and women can no more afford, because it is war time, to let up on their end of the fight against corrupt politics and reactionary policies than to let up on the fight against tuberculosis or infant mortality.

The next Congress will have to settle most momentous issues. It is unspeakably important that it should be made up of members who are both honest and clear-sighted. It is not enough that a candidate should shout against the Germans. That is an easy thing to do and it is often done as a blind by those persons whose motto it is to "prey without ceasing." Look at the candidate's record. See to it that he is not only loyal, but a man of conscience and courage, and of broad, enlightened views. Stupidity often works as much harm as dishonesty. A man may profess to be an ardent patriot, and may even believe that he is one, and yet may make the sort of Congressman or Legislator, who will vote for measures most disastrous to the public good.

Generally speaking, a man who has not sense enough and justice enough to see that woman suffrage is right, has not sufficient brains, or sufficiently modern brains, to be trusted to make an enlightened decision on other questions that will come before him. We ought to demand this as an irreducible minimum.

We want Americanism, but all around Americanism, the kind that can see and fight against dangers at home as well as abroad. Not patriotism alone, but intelligent patriotism, is what we need and must have in order to win this war.

ON the nation's birthday, July 4, the Constitutional Convention of Arkansas declared for the complete emancipation of women. The proposed section for the revised State Constitution begins:

"The rights of citizens of this state to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Both male and female citizens of this state shall enjoy equally all civil, political and religious rights and privileges."

A Nation of Martyrs

WOMEN who are to be voters need to know what is going on in the world around them. A great amount of valuable information is compressed into a book lately issued by Fleming H. Revell Company, "Armenia, a Martyr Nation," by Dr. M. C. Gabrielian. It is an historical sketch of the Armenian people from the earliest times to the present day.

Of all the crimes committed during the great war, the blackest has been the colossal crime of the Turkish government against the Armenians, with the connivance and support of Germany. And the recent events, terrible as they have been, were only the climax of centuries of persecution. But the tragic story is lighted up by many gleams of heroism; and the women showed their full share of courage.

"Miss Corinna Shattuck, the noble American missionary, was alone in the city of Urfa during the massacres (of 1895). She wrote: "It was apparent that the utmost was done by the officials to protect me; but how willingly I would have died that thousands of parents might be spared to their children! It is stated that 240 persons were saved from the massacre by her special efforts."

Again and again beautiful Armenian women and girls were offered their lives if they would become Mohammetans, but they refused.

All through the history runs the dark thread of outrage against women. As Dr. J. Lepsius wrote, in describing the massacres of 1895, not to be compared for vastness and atrocity to those of the last few years, "There was no massacre in which the murder of the men was not followed by outrage on the women and girls; no plunder in which they were not offered for sale, carried off as spoils, exchanged for horses and donkeys, or exposed in the slave market."

In the words of Mr. Gladstone, after the Turkish atrocities committed upon the Bulgarians:

"That such things should be done once is a damning disgrace to the portion of our race which did them. That a door should be left open for their ever-so-barely possible repetition would spread that shame over the whole."

"I have vowed from the time I began to see that woman suffrage could be carried only through party help, that I never would lend my influence to either of the two dominant parties that did not have a woman suffrage plank on its platform."

S. B. A.

Opportunities for Women

TAKING the kitchen into business was the feat performed by Jean Prescott Adams. She made a name for herself while yet a girl by starting a box lunch business for her fellow students in the high school. She carried herself through the Normal College by this means, then married, and for a few years devoted herself to writing on scientific housekeeping. Beginning as advertising writer for Armour and Company, she established, and is now director of the Home Service Department of Armour and Company, and the author of the Jean Prescott Adams page in home management which is syndicated through the press and known to housekeepers far and wide.

IN order to promote unity between Anglo Saxon nations, the Cecil Rhodes Scholarships for men were founded. Sixteen years later, in order to promote unity between the nations allied in the world war for democracy, the Emergency Council on Education, representing the leading education organizations of the United States, offered one hundred scholarships to French women and the offer has been accepted by the French Government.

In the space of half a generation internationalism has replaced the tie of common blood, democracy has been broadened to take in both sexes, and the higher education of our women of all nations has been accepted without comment, as equally important to generations yet to come with the higher education of our men.

IN the Grain Growers' Association, one of the most powerful organizations of western Canada, women are entitled to exactly the same standing as men. For certain purposes, however, special women's sections are provided to do special work. The objects of these sections, as set forth at the last annual meeting of the Association are:

"To establish libraries, literary societies, reading rooms, arrange lectures and to further extend the knowledge of the members and their families along social and economic lines, with a view of elevating the standard of living in the rural communities.

"To encourage members to provide suitable halls and meeting places and properly equip and furnish the same for the social and educational benefits of the members.

"To foster and encourage the co-operative method of distribution of farm products, and the supplying of staple commodities.

"To make farm life more attractive, thereby keeping the young people on the farm.

"To beautify the home, the home surroundings and the school.

"To increase the efficiency of the homekeeper and raise the ideal of home life and work.

"To work for better school boards with women among the trustees.

"To ascertain the views of the members of the Provincial Legislature on questions directly affecting farm women.

"To foster and develop local taste for literature, music, and the finer things of life."

MISS EDITH DIEHL

WHATEVER else has been demonstrated by the incursion of women into the war, it is proved that they can do farm work. With every disadvantage of inexperience, muscles not yet geared to high speed with a pitchfork, and with all their previous conditions of servitude to unsuitable clothing, still the woman farmer has been an ever present help in time of need.

In a Fourth of July parade somewhere in New Jersey, the Land Army Division carried a banner saying that it had earned in cash $2,650. This was after two months of active operation, in a camp starting with 18 workers and now booking 75 girls a day to farmers whose orders are coming in faster than they can be filled. "What this second year of successful experiment with women on the land has demonstrated," says the official bulletin of the Woman's Land Army of America, "is the need of an experiment station where leaders for the necessary type of farm camp can be trained."

No sooner did this need become manifest than Wellesley College stepped into the breach and offered its institution for an officers' training school in August of this year.

The plan of the Wellesley College Training Camp is to be that of a normal class. It will reproduce camp conditions in every respect and give the students experience in problems of unit organization, camp housing, food, water supply, sanitation, camp regime, and agricultural practice, with detailed courses of instruction by experts in all these subjects. There will be courses in farm mechanics, including carpentry and the use of concrete. Standardization in coordinating the size and type of farm implements with woman's physique is the central idea.

An outstanding feature of this year's work has been a demonstration of willingness to enlist for farm work on the part of the young women of the country, but an almost appalling need of adjustment of means to ends.

Scarcely two camps have met identical conditions. Girls are housed in old farm houses, in tents, in shacks, and in institutions converted into barracks.

A Plattsburg for the Land Army

IN some places the water supply has been a problem, in others it is drainage or repairs, and always it is transportation.

The director of the training camp is Miss Edith Diehl of New York, a former student of Wellesley, who is well-known as a hand bookbinder, and who, since the beginning of the war, has been connected with the American Red Cross as Director of the Auxiliary Workroom in the New York County Chapter. The personnel of instruction will consist of experts from agricultural colleges, from technical schools for men and women, and from Government institutions which are asked to detail instructors for this service.

MISS DIEHL disclaims any intention to set up an agricultural school, although some agricultural training will be given. The model camp will try to meet every problem of a real camp so as to be able to furnish a definite basis of type, cost and management for 1919 farm camps.

That this training is to be offered to recruits from the entire nation makes it of interest to every branch of the Woman's Land Army of America. The cordial cooperation of Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president, and of the entire Board of Trustees of Wellesley, has met with an enthusiastic response.

At a recent conference of state chairmen held in New York City, a message of appreciation to Wellseley authorities was sent on behalf of the states, by the chairman of the meeting, and every state chairman has promised, on returning to her state, to send as good a representation as possible to the training camp so that it may be a national group.

All women of sound health, who have had either executive experience or collegiate training, and who wish to give their services on the land another year, are eligible for the course, and it is hoped to start the camp August first with at least sixty women. The expense to each recruit will be only $50. The cost of equipping the camp and underwriting it for a sufficient amount to make it a hundred per cent efficient, will be borne by the College. Owing to the necessary limits in size, all those desiring to register should make application at once to the Director at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

Women Legislators

A WOMAN has been elected to the Dutch parliament, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. The successful candidate was Miss Grovenweg and she was chosen on the Socialist Labor ticket. Under the revised constitution of Holland it is possible for women to hold seats in Parliament, and according to press dispatches twenty women were listed as candidates for this honor.

MISS JEANNETTE RANKIN, Representative from Montana, has announced her candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Senate to succeed Senator Walsh, who is a candidate for re-election in November. The nominating primaries will be held on August 27.

Your Vote and the Laws

By Mary Sumner Boyd

THE laws under which the voter governs and is governed are passed in one of four ways; namely, by local governments; by state legislative bodies; by initiative and referendum of the people, and by the Congress of the United States.

The possibilities of legislation by local ordinance are, as has been pointed out before, extremely limited.*

Lawmaking by state legislative bodies is, by far, the commonest method. Forty-eight state legislatures make the vast bulk of our laws.

Lawmaking by the voter, through his vote, in the citizens' initiative and referendum, has been spoken of many times in our articles on government, as part of the movement toward direct as opposed to representative government. South Dakota first, in 1898, provided for the initiative and referendum. Since then state-wide initiative and referendum measures have been passed by Oregon, Nevada, Montana, Oklahoma, Maine, Missouri, Michigan, Arkansas, Colorado, Arizona, Ohio, California, Nebraska, Washington, North Dakota, Mississippi, Kansas, Utah and Louisiana. New Mexico and Maryland have state-wide referendum, but no initiative. In addition, the cities of twenty-two other states have some form of referendum, in many cases combined with the initiative. Only in Vermont, Delaware, Rhode Island and Indiana have no beginnings of direct legislation been made. The initiative and referendum does not aim to cover all lawmaking. Compared with the multitude of laws on our statute books, passed by our legislatures, we have few "people's laws." The initiative and referendum is essentially a power of the people held in reserve, by which they may obtain laws withheld from them by legislatures, or recall legislative acts which are unpleasing to them.

A certain amount of legislation—a small amount, for the method is difficult—is passed by amendment, to state constitutions, passing the legislature first, and the vote of the people afterwards. This is the oldest, but the least common, form of legislation by referendum. State provision for initiative and referendum itself is always made in this way.

THE best form of initiative and referendum amendments provides, first, that on the petition of a certain number of voters who believe that a given act of the legislature is unpleasing to the people, that measure can be placed before these people's referendum vote—"referred" to them—and sustained or recalled, in accordance with their "yes" or "no" majority. Second, if a law fails to pass the legislature it may, by petition, be placed before the people and passed by them, in spite of the legislature. Third, a law that has never come before the legislature can, by motion of the people themselves—their "initiative"—be placed, by petition, on the ballot and passed by their vote alone, without reference to the legislature. Through this threefold power of the voters themselves, according to one authority, in the forty-four of our states listed above, "A great body of useful legislation has been obtained by means of the initiative, and a considerable number of bad laws enacted by state or municipal legislative bodies, have been held up or killed by the voters, through the referendum."

The last method of legislating, is through the Congress of the United States. Congress passes all laws designed strictly to carry out the powers granted the United States Government in its Constitution. Of late years, also there has been a growing tendency to stretch the meaning of various clauses of the Constitution, so as to make them cover legislation of general importance to all the people, or to large bodies of people as citizens of the United States, regardless of state lines. This broadening of the scope of the national government was one of the planks of the Progressive platform, in 1912.

ONE of the great problems of legislation in the United States, is the diversity of state laws. Some diversity is called for by the totally different needs of localities which differ socially and industrially. A considerable amount of this diversity is, however, due to the fact that much state legislation is prepared by men of no special training or capacity for the task, and is often drawn up in haste. Another reason for diversity is the fact that when no model forms are of general acceptance, in drawing up a certain law, some special interest dominant in a state, can often dictate the terms of that law. This lack of uniformity, in many cases, puts one state at a disadvantage with respect to another. Thus when some of the New England states, after long agitation against bad conditions, passed decent child labor laws, the cotton textile industry migrated, to a large extent, to southern states, where there were either very rudimentary child labor laws or none at all.

There have been two methods suggested for unifying state laws, so that they shall not reflect local discrimination, but equal justice throughout the United States. One method has been educational. In 1892 a body of commissioners was formed, at the instance of the American Bar Association, to work for uniform state laws. Their work was twofold; to draw upon the best legal ability of the country to frame those laws which ought to be uniform throughout the United States, and to push these laws in the forty-eight state legislatures. The commissioners, who are generally appointed by the legislatures of the various states, have made some progress, but in view of the fact that in a five-year period, the American Bar Association tells us, that no less than 62,014 statutes are passed by our legislatures, it is evident that one comparatively small body, working for this object, cannot make a very great impression. Furthermore, on many subjects of legislation, the movement for uniform laws would encounter strong opposition. Business men in those southern states, for instance, which were thriving on a textile industry built on bad child labor laws, would fight a model law on this subject, tooth and nail.

IN those technical matters which will make the details of business uniform, the uniform state law movement has made most headway. Already fifty states and territories have passed the negotiable instruments act drawn up by the committee, and forty-one the uniform warehouse receipts act, and so of other acts in the commercial or financial field. The committee has stood behind twenty-seven different acts, only nine of which were not in these fields, and these nine have made small progress in the legislatures. "Acts," says the secretary of the commission, "which the conference has approved on social matters, have not met with great favor."

It is in connection with such matters as these, dealing with human welfare, which special interests in some states may oppose, that the recent extension of the field of federal legislation is of most importance.

Since the beginning of the Republic, but most prominently since the years leading up to the Civil War, the states rights issue has existed between state and nation. With respect to the negro it was settled in favor of the nation. Since then it has come up in connection with proposed federal legislation. Some legislation covering subjects formerly left to the states, has been passed under various clauses of the Constitution, but again and again "states rights" prevents other legislation or throws out, by court decision, laws actually passed.

A law preventing the making of poisonous phosphorus matches, by imposing a heavy federal tax, was passed in 1912. This was based on a decision of the Supreme Court in the so-called oleomargarine case, to the effect that "the taxing power of Congress knows no limits, except those imposed by the Constitution, and cannot be restrained because of the results which may follow from its exercise"—that is to say, even if the application of this taxing power results in the regulation of an industry carried on within a state.

THE Pure Food Law forbade interstate commerce in adulterated foods. In 1916 the National Child Labor Committee secured the passage of a law forbidding transportation, in interstate commerce, of the product of the factory labor of children who were either under fourteen years of age, or who worked more than eight hours a day, or whose employment was performed under certain other bad conditions. This was, in June 1918, declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, on the ground that "the grant of power to Congress over the subject of interstate commerce was to enable it to regulate such commerce and not to give it authority to control the states in their exercise of the police power over local trade and manufacture."

This decision came as a setback to those who are trying to protect the national welfare by national legislation. But the halting of social legislation through national channels is only temporary. The taxing power can be invoked as it was to protect workmen working with dangerous phosphorus, and a law based on this power, as the oleomargarine case shows, has chance of passing the review of the court.

(*Continued on page* 138)

* Edwin S. Potter in Case and Comment, January, 1918.

Journal of a "Y" Worker

Qualifying for a Grocery Store

By Helen Perry

IF anybody had told me I should ever be selling soft drinks and cigarettes over a counter, I shouldn't have believed it, but if you could only see our ministers and college professors worrying themselves sick if they don't have cigarettes enough for the men, and rejoicing uproariously over a new shipment of chewing gum, you would be amused. But out here our one idea is to give the men what they want, and give it to them in the best way. It would do your heart good to see how they clamor for hot chocolate, and would, apparently, rather have it than all the things they can get in the cafes down town. I'm sure I could make French change in my sleep now. If all else fails, I can run a grocery store when I get home. I am now occupied in gathering up all the tin boxes I can get, painting them black, and putting cubist flowers on them, to keep the things in that we sell. They will make our shelves wonderfully gay. Today we have had a great bunch of lilacs at either end of the counter and buttercups in the middle, and everybody was crazy about them.

I haven't told you much about the canteen yet. It's one of the finest, and splendidly organized. Now the two women who did all that are organizing another canteen for the officers, and have turned this over to us. We have five women in the kitchen, and Madame Telamon, the American wife of a French officer here, sees to all the marketing, and all the necessary negotiations in French. She's a very charming woman and a great help. Her husband was at one time a professor in Ann Arbor, and is perfectly delightful. He has been wounded a time or two, and as he expressed it, at the hospital, they kept opening him up, and shutting him up in the same place, until he finally suggested to the doctor, that a button and buttonhole would be much more convenient for everybody concerned, than so much cutting!

THE hut is very large, really a double one. In half of it the boys may gather to read, write or eat at the big tables. The other half is an auditorium, where there is some sort of program every night. The counter where we sell things is at one end of the first room. We try to arrange to have one woman on the canteen all the time, in addition to one or two secretaries, and volunteer help at the rush hours. Miss Thomas and I work on two-hour shifts, from nine in the morning till eight at night. For two of those off hours we work about the building, at various things, and two hours in the afternoon we are supposed to rest, but there are always such interesting things to do at the canteen, that it's hard to get away. Already we have made costumes for theatricals, drawn a map of the Philippines for a lecture, indexed books for the library, worked on the bulletin boards, mended clothes, and a thousand and one other little things. It's wonderful fun! Some hours in the day we have such a long line waiting for things, that there is no time to get in a word edgewise. Other times the counter is freer, and the men have their cup of chocolate, and talk about everything under the sun, from wishing they had ice cream sodas, to their experiences in the trenches, and their girls at home. They just have to talk to somebody, and we are the only women here, four of us, to as many thousand men.

I'm so glad that I'm with the enlisted men, though, instead of the officers, as they have so many more resources in themselves, and don't need us half as much. Yesterday a boy came in who had not talked with an American woman for almost a year. Others have not talked to them for months. Others have just come from America, and are having their first siege of homesickness, with no mail. One man, who has a brother wounded in the hospital, and has heard neither from him nor from home for some time, comes and talks to me, because I look like his sister. Another hangs around for some time, and finally tells me, bashfully, in a stage whisper, that I am losing a hairpin and they are hard to get over here!

Our chief duty at present, consists of standing behind a counter, and selling coffee, chocolate, cigarettes, cookies, toothbrushes, shoestrings and the like, to several thousand boys a day. There are lots of volunteer helpers from among the non-commissioned officers of the headquarters staff, who are not very busy.

I wish you could see our Canteen, instead of just hearing about it. Most of the things that happen are not interesting, except as you get them first hand—the stories of the men just back from the front, the little things that they like to talk about, the pictures of their wives and sweethearts, and sometimes children, the things they tell us because they just have to tell a woman, and we happen to be the only ones handy. Some of the talks I have had already, perhaps not more than a minute or two long, have made my coming wonderfully worth while. It is astonishing how many things you can fit in with serving chocolate and selling cigarettes! Sometimes we can get no supplies to sell, and its hard to have to stand there and refuse things to boys who have just come in out of the cold, or who have a long march or drive before them. But everybody is good-natured, and you'd be astonished at the nice spirit with which everybody takes things out here. They say that one reason that they want a woman on the Canteen all the time, is because the men are much more patient and much less profane if there is a woman around. We are going to try and have cold drinks as the days get warmer, but ice and sugar are scarce, and I don't know how we'll come out. Some days I have so many souvenirs given me, that I rattle when I walk. I've already started bulletin boards for original sketches and cartoons by the men themselves and another for verses. You'd be surprised to see what a lot of really good stuff we get. And our local talent for entertainments! It has any college I know beaten a mile. We not only have a wonderful band, mandolin clubs, and professional soloists and musicians, but tightrope walkers, circus performers, professional actors, artists, to say nothing of men of scientific and technical training of various sorts.

We have an entertainment of some sort every night, either by local or imported talent. It's astonishing, the sort of people we are constantly meeting out here. Last week, Judge Lindsay and Winifred Holt, the Lighthouse person, both turned up the same day. The last three evenings we have had lectures by Dr. Vincent of Minnesota University, by a Frenchman who visited America with Joffre and Viviani, and by Dr. Daly of Harvard University, who is one of our workers out at the hospital. The men connected with our hut are college professors, pastors of prominent churches, business men, chauffeurs, movie experts, accountants, etc., and most of them are an unusually fine type of men. We are not only the central hut here at headquarters, but the Divisional center for some twenty small towns and camps surrounding us, so you can imagine how many interesting things are constantly happening.

I went, one day this week, to visit the Canteen out at the hospital, and theirs is quite a different problem. The men who come to the Canteen there are mostly convalescents, and there are comparatively few of them at a time, so entertainment is the important thing, singing and playing with them and for them. The hospital is in a beautiful site on a hill just outside the city, with a wonderful view in every direction.

Being a Sister to Him

"WHOEVER conceived the idea that the best thing for the welfare of our boys in France was to get young women from the homeland into the Y. W. C. A. canteens and Red Cross Huts had a stroke of genius," says Dr. Lambert, surgeon-in-chief of the American Red Cross in France, in a recent interview in the New York *Times*.

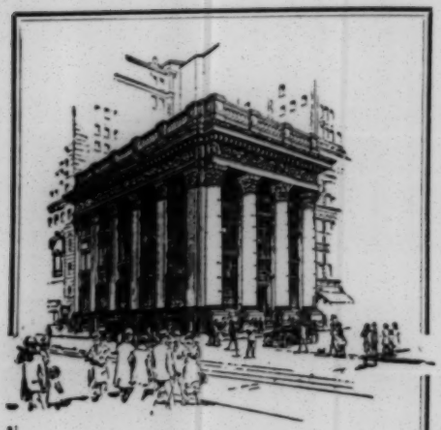
He believes that the army order barring out wives, mothers and daughters is justified by experience, but he urges a let-down of the restrictions in the case of the "sister clause," as he believes the brother and sister relationship to be "the least emotional of the relationships that exist between the sexes," the sisterly state of mind the ideal state for a canteen worker who is to bring cheer to the soldier. He asks also for young women, and believes the twenty-five-year lower limit is too high.

To enforce these two clauses, he holds, is to bar "the active, vigorous young girls who are on a par with the active, vigorous young men in our draft army."

The Y. W. C. A. is calling for more and more of these women canteen workers. A thousand are needed. The Y. W. C. A. will assist with transportation and living expenses, but there is a minimum expense of $500 which must be borne by the candidate. Address Women's Overseas Section, Y. W. C. A., 347 Madison avenue, New York City.

Won't Be Fair to Women Until They Must

THE Davenport, Iowa, School Board has refused to act upon a petition of the women teachers in the city schools asking that they be put on the same wage scale as the men in the same work. The board's refusal is based on the good Teutonic principle that might makes right. They say too many women can be got at the present scale to warrant the elimination of the double standard wage.



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Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL. B., President.
Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and "The Heart of Blackstone"

With the Suffrage Hospitals

(*Continued from page* 132)

NOT the least of their pride was in their ambassadress. She had stood so high mindedly for all the suffragists hold dear. Her work had been dispatched with diplomacy and an executive ability which were remarkable. It was another instance of the splendid equipment which a training in suffrage organization gives women. Mrs. Brown had made a national record in the most highly specialized suffrage organization in the United States—the New York Suffrage Party. Every officer present was conscious of a great pride in the official representative of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to France. It was evident that the collective strength of the national suffragists had been potent with the French authorities. The backing of one of the largest collective forces of womanhood in America had carried conviction to the French officials that here was something offered them of such stability that it could be counted upon. It was evident between the lines of her simple presentation of facts that Mrs. Brown's own personality had also gone a long way in carrying conviction. And this has been borne out by every letter received at headquarters whether from French officials or from members of the units.

Your Vote and the Law

(*Continued from page* 136)

ALREADY Senator Kenyon has introduced a bill forbidding the transportation of the product of child labor through the United States mails, and an amendment to the Revenue Bill has been introduced, setting an adult wage as the minimum for child labor.

If all these fail or seem doubtful of satisfying the court, there are other surer ways. There is the possibility of constitutional amendment, already invoked, to free the negro slave. One federal law declared unconstitutional has already been made the subject of a federal amendment. This is the income tax law, passed in 1893, thrown out by the Federal Court, and in 1913 made a part of the United States Constitution in Amendment XVI.

A child labor amendment has been introduced by Representative Mason. But the amending process is slow; it holds back legislation needed by the people. It would seem that, if we must resort to it, the best provision for the future of national social legislation, would be a general common welfare amendment carrying out the purpose of the Constitution as stated in its preamble; namely, "to provide for the common welfare." This would give the Federal Government a power equivalent to the police power of the states, and it would safeguard future Federal laws from the Supreme Court.

Senator Owen has pointed out another means by which laws can be safeguarded from the court. His bill re-enacting the child labor law and prohibiting the Supreme Court from invalidating it, is ably defended by Chief Justice Walter Clark of North Carolina,† who points out that:

"The jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court by the Constitution, Art. III, is small, and then follows: 'In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, *with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make.*'"

The reconstruction acts were founded on the principle of Senator Owen's bill, which was admitted by the Court itself, as depriving it of power. Justice Clark shows that the usurpation of power by the courts, first appearing in the case of Marbury vs. Madison, was fought by presidents from Jefferson to Lincoln. It has led to many unconstitutional decisions, as shown by such reversals of its own decision, after a term of years, as the Oregon ten-hour case last year. He urges Senator Owen's method as more speedy than a Constitutional amendment.

But whatever special clauses in the constitution, humane federal legislation is technically based on, the real principle underlying it is the power of the United States to protect the common welfare of the nation as a whole. This was expressed by Justice Holmes in his dissenting opinion on the Federal Child Labor Law, when he said:

"The public policy of the United States is shaped with a view to the benefit of the nation as a whole. The National Welfare, as understood by Congress, may require a different attitude within its sphere from that of some self-seeking state. It seems to me entirely constitutional for Congress to enforce its understanding by all the means at its command."

† Public, June 29, 1918.

The Woman Citizen is for sale on newsstands

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Ambassadress to Women

(*Continued from page* 133)

LAST summer she was appointed visitor to the Atlantic division chapters of the Red Cross in order to give her advice as to the best methods for carrying on their work. This stimulated her desire, long dormant, to study at close range the work of women of other lands. Miss Jane Delano, director of the Bureau of Nursing of the American Red Cross, has written a letter to the Red Cross in Japan to be carried by Miss Furness.

For many years Miss Furness had been interested in Japan and is a member of the American Japan Society. She has thoroughly furnished her mind with information about the country she is to study. And in a recent interview the wife of the Japanese ambassador in Washington expressed much interest in the object of her journey.

Many of the organizations which are sending greetings through Miss Furness to the women of Japan, have also extended the mission to China, in the event of her finding it possible to include that country in her trip.

For this year, Miss Furness will lay aside the telescope and will devote herself entirely to international interests, making no effort to pursue astronomical investigations en route.

Her trip will be an entirely voluntary service to the two countries. It is offered in the intensest patriotism and in sympathy with the interests of womanhood everywhere. Professor Furness is giving her sabbatical year to this enterprise.

One of the first designated stopping places of Miss Furness's long trip throughout the Japanese Empire in the interests of her mission is to be at the Tokio English School for girls, where she will be the guest of the headmistress, Miss Tsuda. She has also accepted an invitation from Baron Kanda, director of the Higher Commercial School of Tokio, an institution ranking with the university schools of commerce in this country, to deliver a series of lectures on science and education.

Miss Furness was not one of Miss Mitchell's pupils, the toga of astronomy professor having been passed on to her by way of Professor Mary Whitney.

She was a fellow student with Dr. Katherine Bement Davis around whose college days there linger pleasant traditions of her interest in astronomy. One of Dr. Davis's college nicknames was "the cloudy-night friend," because it was only then that she could be lured from the observatory to mundane interests.

The *Woman Citizen* hopes to print from time to time some informal messages from Professor Furness's unique mission for the completer union of the women of Japan and America.

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Sarah L. Merrill,
Lacoma, N. H.

"I Do not want to miss one number of the *Woman Citizen*. All working suffragists should have it to keep them in touch with the general field, and all other suffragists to make them working ones. We have placed it in our city library and are to have it in its branches."

May Brayton Briggs,
Bradford, Mass.

"KINDLY enter my name upon your list of subscribers to the *Woman Citizen* and let my subscription begin with the issue containing a very remarkable chart showing the status of social legislation in various states. It seems to me of great interest and importance."

Gertrude Seymour,
Social Hygiene Division
Commission on Training Camp Activities
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

You Need It Too